## JUBILANT CITY FATHERS.

The Indictment Against Fifteen of Them Quashed.

JUDGE BARRETT'S OPINION.

By Whom Will the Lawyers' Fees Be Paid?

Pursuant to announcement Judge Barrett yesterday gave his decision on the motion to quash the Indictment against the Board of Aldermen. In the expectation that he would do so the Court of Oyer and Terminer was filled by a large crowd, made up mainly of special political friends and partisans of the Aldermen, the latter, as in the prior proceedings, putting in a prompt appearance. Their array of legal defenders—hesses. David Dudley Field, John D. Townsend, ex Judge Dittenhoeler, Elina Root and Dudicy Field-were early on hand, as also District At-Phelps and his corps of assistants. Judgo Barrett, directly on taking his sent on the beach. proceeded to read his decision, which was listened to with the mest earnest attention. As the reading progressed and it became evident that the indictment rould be quashed it was noticeable that the Aldermen interchanged pleasant nudges and nods and the outside crowd congratulatory smiles and winks. The following is the opinion:-

ciais for explanation; and third, what we will term the special address of May 9, 1878. These instructions will be considered separately. As to the first, it is quite evident that the learned seconder treated the words "obstructions" and "encroachments" as used in section 17 of the charter in their regal signification. The reasoning was in this wise;—All booths, statuo and racks are obstructions. The charter prohibits all obstructions. A wilm violation of the provisions of the charter is a misdemeanor. Ergo, the graviting of permission to keep a newsstand is a misdemeanor. As it is scarcely a correct view of the legislative meaning. It was, however, a perfectly statual error if the satention of the Charter, to which reference will presently be made. The charter, to which reference will presently be made. The language, upon the surface, seems comprehensive enough to cover obstructions and encroachments of every kind and character. If these words are to be taxen in their ordinary and broadest sense, the sidewalks must be absolutely cleared. No ash barrel, pail, box or stepping stone can be tolerated, But it must be presume, so, both on general principles of contraction and encreasely been it girl of the context, that the Legislature meant obstructions and encroachments as those terms tawe been it gaily defined.

or public highways. \* and are tolerated by reason on necessity and the benefits resulting to the public at large by the sate causing the interruption. It is obstructions are temporary and reasonable, they will not be deciated lilegal merely because the public may not for the time have full use of the intuitive, of much for the legal definition of an obstruction of an obstruction.

definition of An obstruction constituting a noticency.

ORSTRUCTIONS AND ENGROAGIMENTS.

Let us now look at the statute tiself. Suddivision I, section 17 of the charter, gives the Common council power "to regulate the tradie and sales in it streets hi, ilways, power "to regulate the use of the streets and sidewalks for signs, ging posts, swaings, awaing posts, horse trough, a tradiciously, the content of the council power of the council power and the regulation of the council of th

grand jury have to discharge, but have a plain reference to local objects, swents, discussions and concerns, as far as seen entited to this notice. He will strive to allay animosities, to destroy the spirit of party, to discountenance revy receptace of idleness and vice, as well as every resting of popular barbarity and prosanes." Mr. Bishop particular class to be inwestigated by the Grand Jury, first instructs this jury as to the law and the duty of the jurymer relating the size to be inwestigated by the Grand Jury, first instructs this jury as to the law and the duty of the jurymer relating therefore. And it is the general practice on the coming in of the some instructions, descending more or less into particular concerning their duty. And the prisoner has various simples, seen as site right to challengs the Urand Jury, or a particular place, and the if c."

In daily practice the Curt rarely comments upon the special facts of any particular case, and for the reason that the criticals is also any particular case, and for the reason that the criticals industrial rules, however, which should lead us to a just conclusion. One of these is that the Grand Jury should be perfectly fee and untrammelied in the performance of their duties. To tilestrate: So far as the place of the contract of their duties. To tilestrate: So far as the place of the contract of their duties. To tilestrate: So far as the place of their duties. To tilestrate: So far as the property of the contract of their finding. Mr. Davis, in his concise treaties upon the office and duty of grand jurors, remarks that "the least attempt to influence the duties. The contract of the part of the part of the contract of the part of the part

nas been quoted, it would be contrary to the genius of our institutions and subversive of the due administration of criminal justice to proceed upon such a foundation as an indictment thus precured. We yield to this conclusion with less rejuctance as it can result usible in subcarriage of justice nor even in any practical inconvenience, for many against it in the substantial processing the substantial processing the substantial processing the substantial processing the substantial fresh indictment being the substantial processing the substantial processin

especial audress of May 9, 1878. These instructions will be considered separately. As to the first, it is quite evident such "exconoments", as used in section 17 of the charter in their ordinary rather than their legal signification. The reasonable ministructions. The charter prohibits all obstructions. A willing the provision of the provision of the provision of the provision is a misdemeanor. First, the grant-demeanor. It was, however, a perfectly natural error if the attention of the Court were not called to another and samewant obstructions. The language, upon the barrier, beautiful to another and samewant obstructions of the charter is a misdemeanor. This is scarcely a correct view of the legislative meaning. It was, however, a perfectly natural error if the attention of the Court were not called to another and samewant obscruction and expectation and expectations and expectation of the following and expectation and expectation and expectation and expectation and expectation of the expectation and expectation and expectation and expectation of the expectation and expectation of the expectation and expect

of the offence in the act, so as to bring the deleniant precisely within it.

QUASHING THE INDICTEENT.

It follows that upon both of the grounds discussed the 
indictment must be quashed. We may add, in conclusion, 
and without reflecting in the less up-in the present procedure, that while it is in the highest decree important 
that public officers should be kept within the limits of their 
authority, and that misfeasance and malfeasance should be 
sternly reduced and severely punshed, it is each ify important that the machinery of the criminal law should not 
be lightly or unnecessarily set in motion, lest bits proceeding upon trifling grounds should become common, and 
the wholesome lear of indictments be lessened. Motion 
granted.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

There was a pause of a lew seconds after the reading of the decision. Quickly a general shaking of hands followed. Our City Fathers were never so fraternal. They shook hands with one another and then with the counsel. The infection even spread to the District Attorney, who shook hands with Presi-

In speaking of the quashing of the indictment yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins said in all probability no new indictments would be asked for. In the last instance the indictments were grawn as atrongly as possible in view of the law and all the lacts presented, and he thought that new indictments based upon the same conditions would meet a similar face. Perhaps an appeal would be taken to establish a precedent.

who will pay the hill?

The question will soon doubtless come up as to who must toot the bill of the Alcarmen's counsel? It is urged that the city is responsible for their costs, and the matter will probably ue soon brought before the Board of Apparticoment. Is the case of the Police Commissioners a transfer of \$6,000 was authorized by this Board to pay Mr. Field, tolonel Bliss, Judge Failerton and other lawyers engaged in delenaing these officials from the charges preferred against them by Mayor Ely. The resolution appropriating the money was passed by the votes of Mayor Ely, Compiroller Kelly and President Roberts. It is Commissioner Wineeler voted in the negative.

A majority vote will also be required in the case of the Aldermen's bill. WHO WILL PAY THE BILL?

THE BERRIEN WILL CONTEST.

The contest over the will of the late Daniel Berrien, at one time the partner of William M. Tweed in the brush manufacturing business in Pearl street, was opened in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The childrep of Mr. Berrien contest on the ground of undue one of the beneficiaries, and of testamentary inca-pacity. The instrument directs that Mrs. Joseph H. steele, above named, receive \$10,000 and each of her two children a like sum. The estate is valued at about \$90,000, and is said to include a \$75,000 claim against the city. The heirs at law are Mrs. Mary Wilkes, Julia Kerrigan and Mrs. Donelly, daughters, and Thomas and Daniel Berrien, Jr. A Mrs. Mary Jane Churchili also appears. She claims to Mary Jane Churchil also appears. She claims to be the widow of the deceased and asks her dower. The first witness called was Mr. Elliott Sandford, who drew up the instrument in contest. He testified that in June, 1877, when he drew up the will and signed it, he noticed that the testifor had been drinking; his face was flushed, and on one occasion he seemed much affected and wept; he told witness of the death of Mrs. De Zen, sometimes called Berrien, and complained that he missed her very much; he had heard the witness speak of his claim against the city and express strong hoges that it would eventually be collected.

It having been announced to the Surrogate that the contest would be a genuine one, and that it would probably occupy several way, the case was adjourned until January 27, at eleven A. M., all intermediate dates being filled.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

A young man named John Lee was accused in the Tembs Police Court, yesterday, with having embezmanufacturer, of Franklin street. The prisoner had for some months been employed by Mr. Whyland as collector, Judge Morgan held him in \$500 ball to anTHE FRIEND OF THE POOR.

MRS. MILES' GREAT WORK IN AID OF THE WORKINGWOMEN OF NEW YORK AND THEIR LITTLE ONES.

The Herald of May 25 contained a full explanation of Mrs. Miles' interesting and laudable effort to im starting what may be called model tenements. He she is now about to take another tenement house a No. 146 Leonard street, where she will introduce the same reforms that have already met with success. By next fall she means, if she meets with continued sym pathy and help from the philanthropic wen and women of New York, to extend the work considerably. Mrs. Miles, as she stated to the writer yesterday, thinks she could individually manage ten or twelve tenements on

Mrs. Miles, however, is about to undertake anothe excellent work which has long been needed and which is deserving of the utmost aid and encouragement. Her plans are detailed in the following little appear

MRS. MILES' APPRAL.

And whose shall receive one such little child in my name occiveth me.

And whose shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.

In connection with my tenement house work I am most anxious to establish a crèche. I have long felt the necessity of something of this kind in the Sixth ward, and now confidently appeal to the benevolent public to aid me in carrying out this greatest of all charities—the care of little ones whose mothers are obliged to leave home in order to supply the daily needs of the family, trusting the calldren to the care of sisters and brothers, who themselves are little more than infants. Within the limits of a circular I could not altempt a description of the suffering thus entailed upon these helpiess bables.

I purpose having the personal supervision of the crecke, while I nave secured the services of a competent, Christian woman to undertake the charge of it. Dr. Miles has volunteered to give daily medical attendance.

Dr. Miles has volunteered to give daily medical attendance.

With full faith in Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," I appeal to the tender, loving sympathy of those in this great city whom our Heavenly Father has blessed with abundance that they, or their atundance, will aid those little ones for whom I plead. Now that the bot season, so trying to the children of the peor, is close upon us, there is the greater necessity for immediate action.

Contributions, in money or clothing, may be sent to Mrs. Brown, No. 50 Bible flouse, or to mysell, at the Five Points House of industry, No. 155 Worth street. Money contributions may also be sent to the Herald.

June 20, 1878.

FULLER EXPLANATIONS.

To the writer, who called upon her at the Five Points House of Industry yeaterday, Mrs. Miles gave some additional explanations of the object of her creche. "There are many working women," she said, "Cnarwomen and sowing women, who are languishing in the greatest distress simply because their babies prevent their going out to seek some work. Others do go out, leaving their infants in the hands of their older children, who, as I have pointed out in my appeal, are little more than infants themselves. These worthy women, by paying five or ten cents a day (if they are able to do so, for if there is anything working people hate its "charity"), will be relieved of the care of their infants, and not only will they be able to earn their pread, but the babies will be better led and comfortably provided for. I shail give them in charge of a kindly and competent matren and shail make it a point to give them at least one equare meal of meat and pointoes per day. You know that mothers kept to the grindstone of work all day must necessearily neglect their children, and how many infants are there not in this city receiving rarely anything more than bread and moiasses at irregular and odd intervals!" "cuarwomen and sewing women, who are languish

than bread and moiasses at irregular and odd intervals!"

THE LITTLE ONES' HOME VISITED.

Mrs. Milos kindly volunteered to show the writer the house which she had rented for her creche at \$75 per month. It is situated at No. 12! Worth street, between Centre and Elm, and upon inspection the little three story brick house was found to be acrupulously reat and clean. The children's playroom is to be on the first floor. Here a woman was found diligently scrubbing, and Mrs. Miles encouraged her in her task by saying:—

"Now be sure to make it clean; don't spare the water." This room is to be fitted up with little confortable cots in which the tiny guests may take their naps. Through the window, in the rear there is egress upon a yard which will afford them delightful playroom in the shady hours. Mrs. Miles said the appet part of the house would be act apart as a lodging piace for respectable women. At present no woman could flud a respectable women. At present no woman could flud a respectable women. At present no woman could flud a respectable women. At the create as well as the lodging house will be opened on Saturday, and, Mrs. Miles having taken the entire financial burien upon her shoulders, asks the generous people of New York to help her in the work. She urgently scheits contributions of money, which may be sent to the Rixald and will be duly acknowledged, and also needs turniture, groceries, muslin and other stuffs, for making up into children's clothes, bedding and other necessaries. She says the donation of a refrigerator or of milk (act of human kindness) for the little ones, would be gratefully appreciated.

## A GRAND EXCURSION.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOURISTS TO GO

TO EUROPE THIS MONTH. A larger excursion party than has over before left Saturday, June 29, on the steamsuip Devouis, Captair James Craig, of the Anchor line. The idea of th excursion originated with Dr. Eben Fouriee, Director of the New England Conservatory of Muzic, in Bos inquiries of his pupils as to how they might bes time he found that he had become a master of the subject by his efforts in behalf of his young lady pupils, and he saw, too, that he might his newly acquired knowledge to good account by organizing an excursion party and putting himself at its head. At first it was intended to take only 200 excursionists, and to give concerts at the various stopping places in Grea Britain and on the Continent; but this idea was almost wholly abandoned when it was found that nearly 350 applications had been made by ladies and gentlemen desiring to accompany the party. Of the whole number perhaps two-thirs are of the gentler sex, and a majority of them are teachers of music of other branches of study, professionals of one kind of another, and pupils of the New England Conservatory

sex, and a majority of them are teachers of music or another, and pupils of the New England Conservatory of Music. Many, however, are private ladies who will be accompanied by their husbands. New England Is, of course, more largely represented than any other section of the country, though there are more less from nearly every State in the Union.

The Devenia, it was thought, would accommodate the whole party, but the latter was so largely increased that, after taking every inch of cabin room, just enough for 250 passengers, it was found necessary to secure passage for from seventy-five to one hundred more aboard the new steamship Circussus, which will start on its first trip across the Atlantic at ten o'clock to-morrow morbing, from pier 20 North River. This branch will be under the direction of Professor O. B. Burchard, editor of the New Fork State Journal of Education. On arriving at Giasgow the excursionists will start off immediately, without watting to be joined by the main body, which sails a week inter, arriving at Giasgow July 9.

The party on the Devonia will keep together through the Scotch lake region to Edinburgh, Melrose and down to London. Then it will be spirit into divisions of fifty each, for convenience in obtaining hotel accommodations in the amalier towns of central Europe. Three of these divisions will go to Antwerp and the other two direct to Parts, where all while spend a portion of their time. The first division, after leaving London, will go to Antwerp, thence to Brussels, then Cologne, up the Rhime to Bietrich, Wiesbaden, Frankfort, licitedberg, Bades-Baden, Switzerland, jurin, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Piss, Genon, Parts, London, Giasgow, and home again. Five days will be spent in Paris. The second and third divisions will make pretty much the same tour, the only point of difference being a longer or shorter stay in Italy. The fourth and fifth divisions will not counne himself to any one division, the will be same tour as that of the main body, it will be san-stivided into the of

THE LAWYER AND THE LADY.

a woman named Baughart, who resides at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-second street. The officer complained yesterday to Mr. John Hardy, Mayor Ely's chief clerk, that the process had been executed likechief cierk, that the process had been executed life-gary by the marshal. A preliminary examination took place yesterday atternoon in the Mayor's office. Mr. B. Goldstein, plaintiff's lawyer to the suit against Ars. Baughart, was present, and pending some worsty warner between nigner; and the lemaie be struck her to the face. The parties next adjourned down shairs to the face, the parties next adjourned down where Mrs. Baughart lodged a complaint against Goldstein. The inter was alterward amiosbiy ar-ranged, so that the lawyer was released. OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

INOTE ... Letters intended for this column must be companied by the writer's full name and address to nsure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time to writing. rite only on one side of the paper. -ED. HERALD.]

OVERCHARGING FOR THE HEBALD. To the Editor of the Herald:—
In coming from Babyton, L. I., a few mornings ago on the 8:15 train the newsdealer charged me five cents for the merath. Cannot something be done to

NEGLECT OF THE STREET DEPARTMENT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Allow me to call attention to the disgraceful condition of 111th street, between Second and Third avenues. The pavement has not been swept for months.

C. J. F.

CONDITION OF TRUED AVENUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you be kind enough to ask the Department of Public Works what is the reason they do not repair Third avenue from Cooper Institute to Sixty-lifth street, and put it in as good order as the New York Elevated Railroad Company are doing their portion of the avenue?

P. K.

WANTED, A DIVIDEND.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
For more than a year and a half the depositors of the German Uptown Savings Bank have been prom tsed a dividend by the receiver, Mr. Chi. It was stated some time ago that eighty per cent had been paid. This is not the fact. We have received only about sixty per cent.

DEPOSITOR.

A NEW USE FOR DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I wish to call attention to the latest nuisance in the way of advertising-namely, the parading of dogs of the largest size on Broadway covered with signs. propeer of this style had one large beast which looked as it be could swallow good sized children. Now there is a party of two chained together, with one of the two-legged sort on each side, who march up and down Broadway.

D. L. H.

A CURIOUS RAILROAD RULE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:Why is it that the Hudson River Railroad will sell will only check my baggage from here to Saratoga? At Saratoga I have to recheck it, at great loss of time and much personal annoyance. In returning, when I buy my ticket in Thurman for New York my baggage is cheeked through to Forty-second street doped di-rect.

A LADY TRAVELER.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Would it not be advisable for the Metropolitan Ele wated Railroad Company to run empty trains to Frank-lin street every evening between half-past five and half-past six o'clock? The crowd is so great at that station and also at Grand street that when the trains stop there is a general rush. The consequence is those persons who do not care to risk their lives are left behind, and after being theroughly disgusted fail back on the street cars.

X. Y. Z.

MILL BROOK SEWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-You would do the citizens of the Twenty-third ward a great favor by calling the attention of the pletely stopped by the contractors who are construct ing Mill Brook sewer. Several sisughter houses empty their contents into this stagaant pool, and the stench arising from it endangers the lives of all the citizens in its vicinity. A great many children are lying sick from its effects.

A CHANCE FOR AN INDICTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The ashes and garbage on 112th street, west of Fourth avenue, have not been removed for two weeks. Complaint has been made at the policy station in Commissioners have cut down the force of cartmen so that it is impossible to make daily calls. The force must be small indeed when it takes over two weeks to get around. If the Grand Jury wish any witnesses to the above lacts we can lurnish pleaty of them in ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH STREET.

THE TICKET SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-That a person is within any station of the Metro politan road is proof that he has paid one fare. The ticket system is simply to afford the company a check upon its employes. Why not place turnstiles at the entrances, and then every passenger passing through would register aimself and be at once free from all bother or anxiety about his ticket? Relief from the ticket system would be appreciated by the public, who should not telerate an anadyanne which is only for the convenience of the company.

ACCOMMODATION.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CARTS.

ng a tax on wagons, carts and trucks, why do they not make a distinction between wagons doing pusiness for the public and those kept for private use, such a grocers' and butchers' wagons? It is very wrong to make a grocer pay as much for a license as a public vender, who, paying no rent, is thereby enabled to sell his goods cheaper than the grocer. Why not, also, license private carriages, the owners of which can better sford to pay the tax than half the owners of carts or wagons.

JUSTICE.

PLOWERS IN CENTRAL PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD:On Saturday afternoon I visited the Park to hear the music, carrying with me a small bouquet of roses, intending to carry them home after the programme had been rendered. While walking down the Mail I was accossed by an officer who informed me that I must not carry flowers in my hand, but could wear them in my buttonhole or put them out of sight. Upon onjecting to the latter propestion he said he had such orders from the Commissioners, so I was obliged to wear a bulky buttonhole bouquet. The Commissioners may have very good rules, but have they common sense?

THE NEW YORK COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The Normal College is not the only city institution York Coilege, though it is possible to scrape through with comparatively little labor, still to faithfully perform all the work assigned requires an expenditure time and strength which must be injurious. I know retired regularly at tweive P. M. and rose at four A. M. His whole time, every day (Saturoays and holiags not excepted) was spent in the performance of his regular college work, omitting perhaps a law hours on Thanksgiving Day and in Christmas week.

ANTI-COLLEGUUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Last Wednesday evening, as the train on the Metropolitan Elevated Road arrived at Fourteenth street, about six o'clock, I hurried as much as I possibly could through the crowdel car to get off, but before two triends that were with me had stepped off on the platform the train was again in motion, and, to my certain gnowledge, a lady who was pushing through the crowd, endesvoring to reach the platform, was carried to the next station. Aside from its being ex-tremely annoying to passengers in being carried be-yond their station, it is a very carciess and dangerous way of doing business in allowing passengers to get off the train while in motion.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In reading a few mornings ago of the attempt to wreck a train on the Metropolitan road, and also in the same paper of the arrest of the youthful theatre manager, it occurred to me that the action taken by the police in the latter affair is calculated to encourage rather than repress such wilful and wanton viola tions of the law as the youthful wreckers were guilty of. Evidently there was no attempt by the juventie manager to conceal his performances from the public, and he unwittingly offended. In our city, where there are so many beautiful attractions for the boys, it would seem better to encourage rather than repress any innocent means of amusement. Boys with not be the writed in their amusements, and it the innocent and horniess attempts are taken in hand by the law they will invent deeper and darker means of violating, not alone the laws of man, but higher laws it seems to me that more reformatory measures might be taken to rescue our youth from sin and degradation—sins deeper than an unintentioual violation of a cuty ordinance—than to attempt reform in this manner. If our policemen would be on hand to protect laules from insuit, our innocent citizens from assaults, to quiet some of the diagraceful scenes in our saloons, which often go unporticed; if they would pay more attention to the suppression of the crimes which are daily recorded in our papers, they would be doing the city a much greater service that by dealing with so youthful a curpit with such pharicalical exectness. It orings to minut the class of people who "strained at a gnat and availowed a cames," who "paid titles of minut, anise and cummin, and let alone the mightige things of the law."

A LOVER OF JUSTICE. DOGS' DOOMSDAY.

Three Hundred and Thirty-six Drowned Yesterday.

SCENES AT THE POUND.

Efforts of Bereaved Owners to Recover Their Pets.

The dogs passed an uneasy night at the Pound be

fore their execution yesterday morning. The watch-man says they almost barked the roof off the building They had a presentiment of their approaching doom and wore determined to make themselves heard before they left. They are supposed to have "bow vowed" their innocence and howled for vengeance on their persecutors. At haif-past seven the big tank, like a huge square cage, was wheeled into the east end of the Pound and presently the work of placing the victims within it was begun. White curly spitz dogs, Scotch terriers, tykes, black and tan dogs, ktyls, bull pups, coyoodles, coach dogs and the mevisable "yaller" dog followed each other in quick succession until over flity were inside and standing room was at a premium, a dozen more pitched in on top contrived to wedge the whole mass tightly together until it was all as one dog with a good deal of leg and tail. The tank was then wheeled out on the end of the pier and fastened by a chain to a strong derrick. The sight of the water and the consciousness that they had picked their last bone and lought their last battle made the strongest dogs shiver. Even the "yaller" log, who was supposed to have a contempt for death, having been run over by a dozen wazons and fired at by a hundred butchers' cleavers, weakened in the knees when he glanced at the watery grave below him. The tank was guided out over the end of the pler by one man while two men turned the crank of the derrick. Officer Lambert, of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animais, stood by to see that the execution was conducted in due form in harmony with Mr. Bergh's humane wishes and that the dogs received a fair shake. When rid of the pier the crank was reversed and down went the heavy tank, striking the water squarely and sinking like a stone toward the bottom. As it touched the water the dogs, now sairly irightened to death, sprang nervously up toward the roof of the cage and howled pitcously, but it had disappeared the next instant and all was over with that dively lot of ki yis.

DEAD IN THE MINUTES. About five or six minutes from the time the tank had sunk out of sight a thick vapor came up through the water and settled on the surface, resembling so n cah foam. This, it was explained by Mr. Borgh's man, is the said exhaled from the stomachs of the dogs as they give their last kick in death. "How long are they left below?"

"l'en minutes by the watch. Last year, in the first trial of the experiment, they were only left down six minutes, and on being brought up and tumbled out

irial of the experiment, they were only left down six minutes, and on being brought up and tumbled out nail of them came to life and took a walk round. Ten minutes settles their hash beyond any doubt."

A MERGIPIL EXECTION.

The next batch was more numerous, being composed of smaller ours, but making much more noise and faniaronade about their late than the ones of larger growth and greater respectability. So the work of desiruction went on until quarter past ten o'clock, when the considerable number of 33d dogs were reported as having been placed hors de combal. The dead bodies were piled in one huge heap at a corner of the enclosure next the call of the pier, and the offsi contractor was telegraphed for to take the carcases sway to Burren island. The execution was as merciful and maxierly a performance as it could possibly be, a few years ago, when asphylation by carbonic acid gas was the plan used for disposing of the dogs, great cruelty and loss of time were the result. Dogs apparently dead survived the tortures of suffocation and came to life again, to the horror of Mr. Bergh, who finally successed in designing the present machinery, which is so much more certain and expeditious.

ACTIVE DOG CATCHERES.

The dog catchers were still more active and successed in designing the present machinery, which is so much more certain and expeditious.

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ACTIVE DOG CATCHERES.

The dog catcher were still more active and successed and he'll sub a many as forty-six dogs. "All he's a corker!" exclaimed MacMahon, "ine'll got dogs where nobody else can, a

MARRIED.

MARRIE

cars), while my Lulu's it go dat vay" (pointing teward his tail).

"That may be, ma'am," said the fellow; "but you see you have lost him four weeks and his hair turned the other way since."

"Das list so," nodded the old lady; "I vill look him at shust wonce more a leetle," and then turning the supposed Lulu ever on his back, examining his anatomy carefully up to his paws, which were in middir, and poking open his eyes to see their exact color, she finally concluded, "Dot ish not my Lulu; my Lulu vas not so long a dog."

"Oh, he only looks long," said the fellow, "because his tail grew so much since you saw him hast."

"Vell, dot may be. Now i vill see if he follow me ven I cails Lulu." So she went forward toward the office, and one of the crowd gave the pretended Lulu a kick that sent him flying after her at the double quick.

omec, and one of the cowe gate the pretended club a kick that sent him flying after her at the double quick.

'O! you leetle pooty Lulu, my own Lulu, I vill dake you home and curse you;" and she stooped and patted the gamboling fraud with all the affection of a mother. Out in the office she again changed her mind as to his identity. "Dot is not my dog," she exclusioned, after discovering a piece bitten off his right car. "My Lulu's ears were sol rought." "Inta's naw him," and the tellow who had come out from the office to carry on his fun, "he got in a racket since you saw him last; was out on a spree and some other dog orropped on him. That's nawthin'. It's the same dog." "Vell now I go home and send my daughter up tomorrow, and she say dat be Lulu I dakes him mit mit home right avay, surely," and the oid lady nastened home and the fellows had a great laugh indeed.

On Saturday morning the execution of the curs will be resumed.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE WRIGHT SUMMER HOME AT OCEAN PORT, N. J.

The formal opening of the Wright Summer Home, for friendless and cruelly treated children, took place yesterday, at Ocean Port, Monmouth county, N. J. about fity ladies and gentlemen were present, they having proceeded there from New York to Sandy road to the place indicated. Most of the laules whe attended from this city are well known as managers of or workers for the American Female dian Society and Home for the Friendless. Among them were Mrs. C. C. North, the president of that association, and Mesdames S. M. Ambier, S. R. J. Bennett, W. F. Runk, S. P. White, J. P. Cumming, C. E. White and Alian Hay, all of whom take an active part in its management. The gentiemen present incided Mr. J. D. Wright, president of the Society for the Provention of Cruelty to Children; Mr. Jonathas Myranati, counsel for the American Female Guardian Society, and Messra. Sinclair Toucy, Boulantin H. Field, Unaries Haight and Jacob Mack, members of its Board of Managers. The Rome, which is intensed as a summer resting place, or sanitarium for the little once, is the gift of Mr. J. D. Wright, woose pullantinopic disposition may be found in the title of the society of which he is the year-rabs nead.

D. Wright, whose philanthropic disposition may be found in the stitle of the society of which he is the venerable hoad.

The property alinded to has until recently been known as the Dunbarton House, at one time a popular summer resort for weathy New Yorkers. It consists of a plot of ground containing four acres in lawn and garden, well shaded, with large fruit and other trees, with a large three story building, containing about torty rooms. It was given by Mr. Wright to the American Female Guardian Society with the condition that the children from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children be received by the managers as berelotors. There are at present in the from about thirty little ones, prought there during the present week, and before many days a like number will be transferred there from the city. After remaining there for a while to breathe the pure air and room to their hearts' content on the green grass under the apple trees which surround the Home, the strongest of these poor little waits will be taken back to New York and others brought down to take their places. While enjoying the healthild surroundings of the Home the training of the children will not be neglected, as they will have a recitation of an hour dairy, but the chief object will be to let them enjoy pure air and exercise. The Home is only partially furnished yet, but charitably disposed persons are constantly souding to the managers in this city such simple articles of furniture and oceding as are essential to the comfort of the juvenile inmates. When the Home is only supple with the riches indicated it will accommodate about and ordering as are essential to the comfort of the juvenile inmates. When the Home is fully supplied with the erricles indicated it will accommodate about one hundred children.

BURNED DOWN.

The house and barn of Mr. John Carll, at Brookville, Staten Island, were destroyed by fire on Wedness day night. Loss, \$3,009; partially insured.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ASCH -- STERN. -- On Wednesday, June 19, 1878, Steen ASCH to Miss Saran, daugnter of E. L. Stern, Esq.